

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

Published every Evening, with which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List."

VOL. XXXII. No. 3917. 號五十月正年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876.

日九十月二十年亥乙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOSCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—DEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—Swatow, QUERON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & CO., Foochow, HEDDER & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO., Manilla, C. HEINZ & CO., Macao, L. A. DA GAZA.

## Notices to Consignees.

### NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O.S.S. CO.'S S.S. PRAM, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 17th instant, for shipment per *Ulysses*, BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, January 10, 1876. ja17

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Glengyle* having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored by the Undersigned at their Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 18th instant will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary is given before 3 p.m. To-day.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents S. S. *Glengyle*, Hongkong, January 11, 1876. ja18

GERMAN STEAMSHIP "ALTONA," Muller, Master, FROM HAMBURG VIA COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take their Goods from the boats alongside the Wharf, are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 18th instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given by 5 p.m. this day.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by WM. POSTAU & CO., Agents, Hongkong, January 8, 1876. ja18

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *Pram*, are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after the 14th January, 1876.

Goods undelivered after 21st January, 1876, will be subject to rent. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, January 14, 1876. ja21

BRITISH RARE COLDSTREAM, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. VOGEL, HAGEDORN & CO., Agents, Hongkong, January 13, 1876.

BRITISH SHIP *GRYFE*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & CO., Agents, Hongkong, December 30, 1875.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per German Steamer *IRIS*, WENDT, Master, from Hamburg, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by WM. POSTAU & CO., Agents, Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

I have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procurator.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

### NOTICE.

MR. J. DE SOUZA, Jun., is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DE SOUZA & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876. ja18

### NOTICE.

MR. CARL KREBS has been duly authorized to sign our Firm per procurator from this date.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876. fe3

### NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Banoul. Mr E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procurator in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

### NOTICE.

HAVING resigned my situation in the Yuen Fat Hong, I have this day established myself as Merchant and Commission Agent under the style of SUN GHIE & Co.

G. SUN GHIE.

Hongkong, November 11, 1875.

## Intimations.

LETTS DIARIES for 1876, in every variety.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, October 19, 1875. fe1

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 52.

CHINA SEA.

AMOI DISTRICT.

TSING-SU LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tsing-su Light on the Northern slope of the Island at the entrance to the outer harbor of Amoy was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 13th December.

The illuminating apparatus is a Dioptric, of the Fourth Order, showing a red light from N. 1° E. to N. 67° W., a white light from N. 67° W. round by W. and S. to S. 89° E., and a red light from S. 89° E. to S. 89° E. The bearings are magnetic and taken from seaward.

The Light is elevated 130 feet above the level of the sea, and, in clear weather, the white light should be visible at a distance of 15 nautical miles, and the red light at 8.

The Tower is octagonal, of stone and brick, 20 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 33 feet.

The Tower is painted in alternate red and white vertical stripes, and the dwellings white.

Approximate position:—Latitude, N. 24° 22'. Longitude, E. 118° 7'.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,

Engineer-in-Chief, Engineer's Office Customs House, Amoy, December 14th, 1875.

N.B.—The Tai-Tan Island Light, No. 10 Third Issue of List of Chinese Lights for 1874, will not be discontinued till further notice.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 53.

CHINA SEA.

TAROW DISTRICT.

FISHER ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE, PESCADORES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the new Light on the S. W. extremity of Fisher Island near Litsitah Point was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 20th December. The new Tower has been erected near the old stone one which has since been removed.

The illuminating apparatus is a fixed Dioptric, of the Fourth Order, showing a white light visible all round except where obscured by the island.

The Light is elevated 205 feet above the level of the sea, and, in clear weather, it should be visible at a distance of 15 nautical miles.

The Tower is round, of iron, 20 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 33 feet.

The Tower is painted black, and the dwellings and boundary wall will be painted white.

Approximate position:—Latitude, N. 23° 32' 33". Longitude, E. 119° 28' 7'.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,

Imperial Maritime Customs, Engineer-in-Chief, Amoy, December 30, 1875. fe3

## Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## NOTICE.

THE following Gentlemen have been appointed as a CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE in London:—

A. H. PHILIPOTT, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.

E. F. DUNBAR, Esq., of Messrs T. A. Gibb & Co.

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., of Messrs E. & A. Deacon.

## MANILA AGENCY.

Mr W. H. HARRIES has been appointed Special Agent for the Corporation in Manila, and he has established himself at No. 405, California Street, in that City, where all descriptions of Agency Banking Business will be conducted.

## MANILA AGENCY.

Mr O. J. BARNES has been appointed Special Agent for the Corporation in Manila, and he has established himself at No. 7, Square of San Gabriel, in that City, where all descriptions of Agency Banking Business will be conducted.

## By order of the Court of Directors,

JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager, Hongkong, January 6, 1876. ja20

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the City Hall, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 24th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary, Hongkong, December 31, 1875. ja24

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be Closed from the 11th to the 24th day of January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary, Hongkong, December 31, 1875. ja24

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be Closed from the 11th to the 24th day of January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary, Hongkong, December 31, 1875. ja24

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between JOSEPH THORNE and JOHN ANDREW MAITLAND, under the style of Thorne Brothers & Co., is this day dissolved by effluxion of time; either partner is authorized to sign the firm in liquidation.

THORNE BROTHERS & Co. Dec. 31, 1875.

WITH reference to the above, the Business of the late Firm of Thorne Brothers & Co. will be conducted in future by the Undersigned, under the style of MAITLAND & Co., and Mr JOHN GHAEMER PURDON is authorized to sign the firm.

J. A. MAITLAND.

Shanghai, Jan. 1, 1876.

## NOTICE.

REFERRING to the foregoing advertisement, our Firm at Shanghai is temporarily closed from this date its outstanding business will be attended to by Mr. JOHN G. PURDON, to whom all communications should be addressed.

Our Firm and business at Hongkong, Foochow, and Canton, will be carried on as heretofore, the interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN G. PURDON remaining therein unchanged.

PURDON & Co.

China, Jan. 1, 1876. fe10

## BURRA KHUBBER.

PUNDIT DAVEE KARSAN, B.A.S.S., ORIGINAL BENGALER BANO, GRADUATE OF VERNACULAR COLLEGE,

RADHA BAZAR, CALCUTTA, Professor of Blackings, Dak Gharries, Mystery of Box, Et genious of hook in homo and Multan in parvo.

(Language of Latin Races), Will shortly again appear, and have bonous of making Exhibition of Wonderful Feet in

SINCE OF THE VOTER, JOKATIVES OF ORIGINAL VIRTUE, CHAKING OF THE BRAIN, DANCING OF PEDAL EXTREMITIES, MANIPULATION OF ON BOYENUS, AND

AMALGAMATION OF SERIOUS LUDICROUSNESS, For which your humble Petitioner will ever more pray.

## Intimations.

### DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. STOUT requests those of his Friends and Relations with unfinished work, and those requiring his services, to call at their earliest convenience, as he expects to be absent from the Colony professionally after the 1st of February until further notice.

Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED on the First February next, after which date no further transfer of shares will be made.

A. D. ANDRE.

Liquidator, Hongkong, January 10, 1876. ja31

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE Post of Secretary being about to become vacant, Applications for the same addressed to the Chairman will be received up to the 25th instant. Salary \$1,500 per annum.

January 13, 1876.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1845.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognized by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

France. 2 Sterling.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 50,000,000 2,200,000

RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 805,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the offices.

OH. DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. BELLING, Esq. A. MOLVER, Esq.

J. F. CORDES, Esq. P. D. SANSOON, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GRIGG, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, EWAN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GRIGG, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 13, 1875.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from R. F. McNAMARA, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction (owing to his change of residence), on MONDAY, the 17th day of January 1876, at his Residence, No. 12, Seymour Terrace, at 2 p.m., a PORTION of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Rep covered Chairs and Sofas, Marble top Centre Tables, Engraving, Ourtains, Pier Glass Dining Table and Chairs, Sideboard, Whatnots, Card Tables, Dinner and Dessert Services, Glasses, Books, Bedsteads, Chest of Drawers, Marble-top Washstands and Services, Toilet Glasses, and Tables, &c. &c. Also, A GRAND PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD.

A BASKET CARRIAGE, with PONY. See Catalogues. The above will be on view on and after Friday, the 14th.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, Hongkong, January 10, 1876. ja17

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

### SATURDAY,

the 22nd day of January, 1876, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

### "LOITERER."

4475 Tons, as she now lies at anchor at her Moorings in this harbour (off the Parade Ground).

The Vessel can be inspected, and Particulars of her Inventory, &c., can be obtained from the Undersigned.

Afterwards, at the same time and place,—

THE MOORINGS, &c., will be Sold in one lot.

One Screw MOORING, of 10 cwt, screwed down, 3 fathoms, with 15 ft. 2 in. Chain Bridge, Swivel and Buoy, situated off the Messageries Maritimes Office.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description



## Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "CHINA" will leave  
Hongkong for San Francisco, via  
Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 17th  
January, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers,  
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,  
and Europe.

Through-Passenger Tickets and Bills  
of Lading are issued for transportation to  
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San  
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and  
South America, and to New York and  
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Com-  
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea  
Ports, about same date, and make close  
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection  
of various lines of Steamers to England,  
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m., 19th Instant. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 15, 1876. ja17



## STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-  
ranean Ports, Southampton  
and London;

Also,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and  
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
"KASHGAR," Captain BAKER, with  
Messrs. Mait, Passengers, Special, and  
Cargo, will leave this for the above places,  
on THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, at Noon.

CARGO will be received on board until  
Noon; SPECIAL and PARCELS at the  
Office until 3 p.m. on the 19th Instant.

For particulars regarding Freight and  
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s  
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES  
ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and  
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route  
is required by the Egyptian Government, and  
must be delivered by the Shippers to the Com-  
pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or  
with Parcels; and the Company do not hold  
themselves responsible for any detention or  
prejudice which may happen from incorrect-  
ness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note  
the terms and conditions of the Company's  
Black Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the  
option of forwarding all Goods shipped  
by their Steamers for Europe through  
Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their  
own Steamers, or in vessels employed for  
the purpose.

A. M'GIVER, Superintendent,  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, January 7, 1876. ja20

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL

and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES

and  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALIC" will be de-  
parted for San Francisco, via Yokohama,  
on TUESDAY, the 1st February,  
1876, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers  
for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6  
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per  
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight  
and Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent,  
Hongkong, January 8, 1876. ja1

TRANSLATION.

DOCUMENTS Translated from English  
into Chinese and German.  
On from GERMANY, CHINESE,  
FRENCH, SPANISH,  
ITALIAN or PORTUGUESE,  
into English, by competent hands.

Special attention paid to PROCEEDINGS,  
MARRIAGE PROCEEDINGS, and other Documents  
containing NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, or  
other Technical Terms.

Terms for European Languages.  
Fair copy, per folio, ... \$1.00  
Extra copies, ... 0.25  
Special agreements made for Chinese  
translations of lengthy documents in other  
languages.

Address "TRANSLATION,"  
Care of China Mail Office,  
Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

## Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCI-  
ATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to  
all parts of the world at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice,  
provide out of the earnings, first for  
Interest, Dividend of 15% to Share-  
holders on Capital, and thereafter distrib-  
uted among Policy holders, annually, in  
cash. ALL the Profits of the Underwriting  
Business are paid to amount of premium  
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods in Warehouse, on Goods on Board  
Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-  
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, terms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Batavia and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAN. B. COUGHTRE,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER  
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

OF 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
\$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY  
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World,  
in accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contributors,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premiums contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

OLIPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents,  
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCI-  
ATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association  
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-  
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on  
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, June 9, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt  
of instructions from the Board of  
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies  
to the extent of \$10,000 on any one fire  
risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on  
adjointing risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

## Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, in  
Hongkong, Canton, and Japan, are prepared  
to issue Policies for Marine Insurances,  
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,  
Bombay, Singapore, China and Japan at  
current rates.

W. G. ADAMSON, BEIL & Co.,  
Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED,  
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

A. L. Egan, holding Warrants against  
unpaid Dividends, Interest, or  
Bonuses, are requested to present same for  
payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai  
Bank before the 1st April, 1876, otherwise  
their claims will not be recognised.

ADOLF ANDER,  
F. D. BASSOON,  
Liquidators,  
Hongkong, December 20, 1875. ap1

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL  
INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents in Hongkong for the above-  
named Company, in preparation to grant  
Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on  
Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the  
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-  
count of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable  
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in  
China.

Life Policies effected during the year  
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on  
31st December for the quinquennial period  
then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON,  
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

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CHUN YIN,  
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Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

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In the Goods of GEORGE BARTY  
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ALL Persons having any CLAIMS  
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send in Particulars of the same to the  
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And all Persons being indebted to the  
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I. B. FALCONER,  
Administrator.  
Hongkong, December 8, 1875. te28

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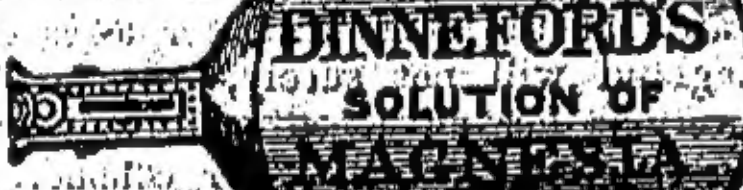
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Protected by Royal Letters Patent, Dated October 11th, 1869.



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A Chemical Preparation of Phosphorus, with the Vegetable Alkaloids Quinia, Cyripoden, Xanthoxylin, &c.

This Phosphodyne combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and functions of the system to the highest degree. It is agreeable to the palate, and, in respect to its action, while retaining all its extraordinary known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Distension, Nausea in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study, or Business, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Impaired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first stages only), Tendency, Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation, to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organization; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet without any parallel in medicine. The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric and animating element of life, which has been wrested, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions. The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition. Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; it now enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and ever-ready cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

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Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

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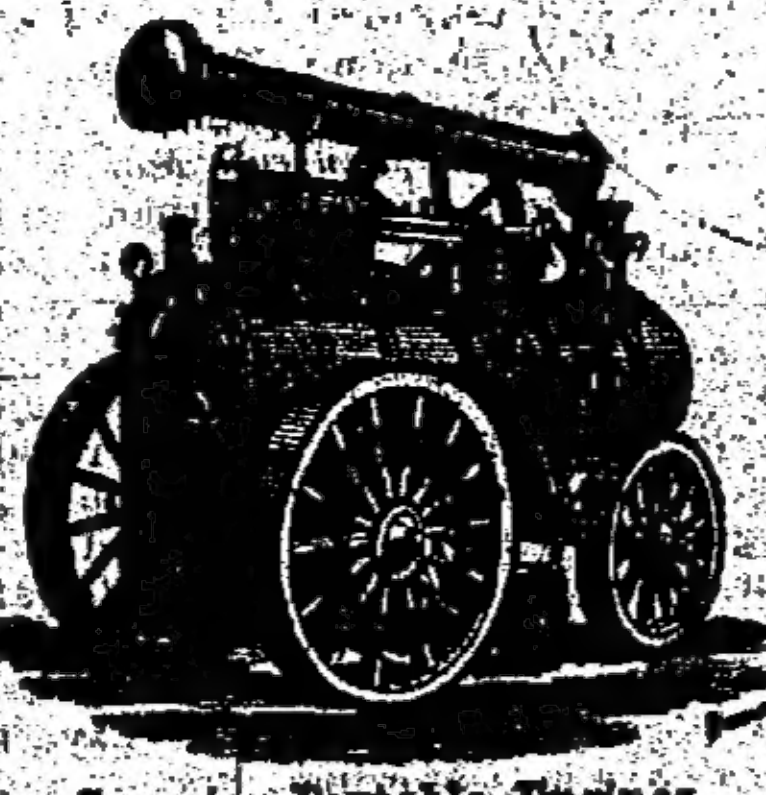
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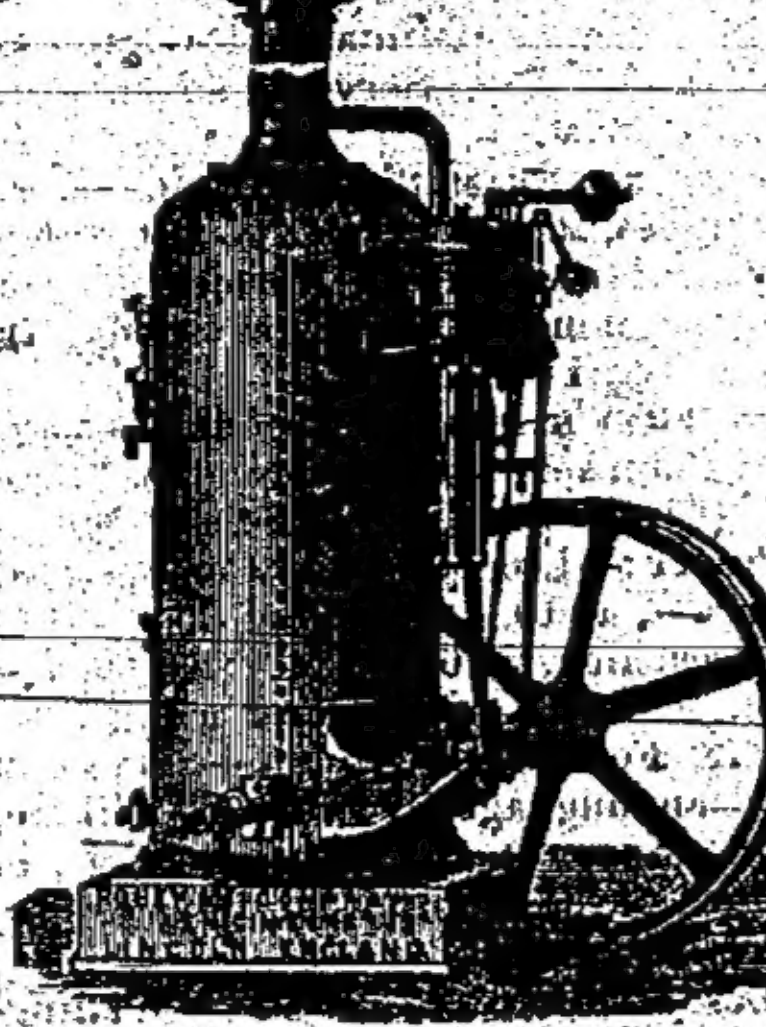
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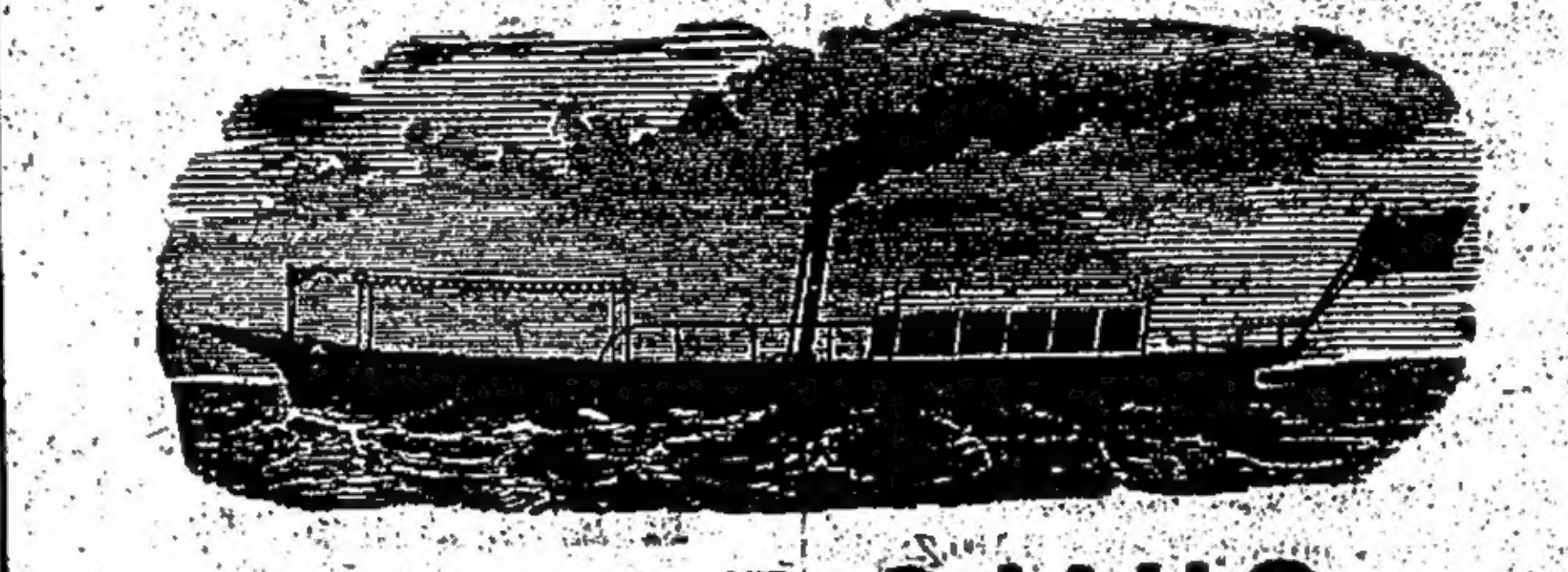
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19jun75 1t 20t 19jun76

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These LOZENGES contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

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22jun75 18t No.2

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Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

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PAUL RIGOLLOT, Esq., Assistant Chemist at the Hospitals, Laureate of the School of Pharmacy, 26, rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris.

Rigollet's Paper is sold in the three following forms:

1.—In Boxes containing 10 leaves of one decimetre square surface; that shape is the most convenient for home treatment, for family and travelling use.

2.—In Boxes containing a single trip, as convenient shape to put a sinapism quickly round the body in cases of cholera.

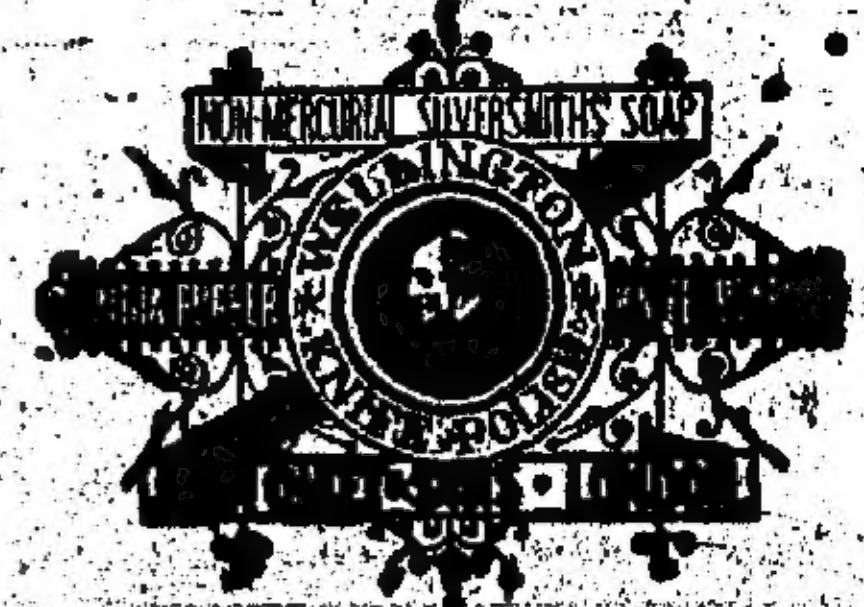
3.—In Boxes containing 25 leaves, model of the national navy and marine hospitals.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and Druggists.

Directors.—For Wholesale, rue Vieille-du-Temple, 26, Paris.—For Retail, in every Drug Store.

09/7446

## Intimations.



## OAKLEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP.

(NON-DETERMINED) FOR CLEANING and POLISHING SILVER, Electro-Plate, Plate Glass, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

## OAKLEY'S WILKINSON KNIFE POLISH.

Prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines, in the Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold in packets, 3d. each, and tins, 6d., 1s., 2s., 6d., and 4s. each.

## OAKLEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS.

Prevent friction in cleaning and injury to the knife. Price from 1s. 6d. each. Oakley's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the Boards.

Sold by Grocers, Ironmongers, Brush-makers, Oilmen, Chemists, and Storekeepers generally. Wholesale by

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF

EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, &c.

Wellington, Mills, Westminster Bridge Road, LONDON, ENGLAND.

16jun75 1w 52t 16jun76

## RIMMEL'S Choice Perfumery.

Ilang, Jockey Club, and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Limes Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Mince, Windsor and other Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, a quadruple for the Teeth, &c., &c.

Toilet Waters and Perfumes shipped in bond at a great reduction. A complete illustrated list on application. Wholesale and Shipping Warehouses, 90, Strand, London.

15mr75 1w 52t 15mr76

## JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S Treble Waterproof Central-Fire Percussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Fat Gun Wadding.



## For Sale.

**DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE**  
BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.  
Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen.)  
Pints, \$10 " " " " " "  
\* 5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

**Bourbon WHISKEY.**  
\$12 per case (1 dozen.)  
For Sale by  
**HEARD & Co.**  
Hongkong, June 22, 1875.

**FOR SALE.**  
BAHTEN'S PATENT  
COMPOSITION PAINT,  
For Ships' Bottoms.  
Sole Agents for China,  
**F. BLACKHEAD & Co.**  
Hongkong, January 5, 1876.

**TAKASIMA COLLIERY.**  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,**  
Agents.

**FOR SALE.**  
**FRESH TAKASIMA COAL.** In lots to  
suit purchasers. Large, Handpicked,  
Double-sifted at \$8 per Ton. Small,  
at \$6 per Ton.  
Apply to  
**T. G. GLOVER,**  
No. 7, Queen's Road and at East Point.  
Hongkong, December 3, 1875.

**ON SALE.**  
**THE**  
**CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.**

**A HANDBOOK of Biographical, His-**  
**torical, Mythological and General**  
**Literary References.**  
BY  
**WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYNE.**

Price: \$3.  
Shanghai,.....**KELLY & Co.**  
Hongkong,.....**" CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.**

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES**  
**MARITIMES.**

## S. S. AMAZON.

## NOTICE.

**CONSIGNMENT of Cargo per S. S.**  
"Indus," from London, in con-  
nection with the above Steamer, are  
hereby informed that their Goods are  
being landed and stored at their risk at  
the Company's Godowns, whence delivery  
may be obtained from MONDAY, the 3rd  
January, 1876.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,  
unless intimation is received from the Con-  
signees, before 5 p.m. To-day, requesting  
it to be landed here.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY,  
the 6th Inst., at Noon, will be subject  
to rent and landing charges.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

**O. BERTRAND,**  
Principal Agent.  
Hongkong, December 30, 1875.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Steamer  
"ALBA,"  
VILLAMIL, Master, will be  
despatched for the above Port  
on MONDAY, the 17th Instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**SIEMSEN & Co.**  
Hongkong, January 15, 1876. ja17

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOCHOW.

The Steamer  
"K'WANGTUNG,"  
Captain. FRYMAN, will be  
despatched for the above Ports  
on THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, at Day-  
light.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.**  
Hongkong, January 15, 1876. ja20

## CLEARANCE SALE.

**SAYLE & Co.** will offer, on  
and after TUESDAY Next,  
the 18th Instant, the re-  
mainder of their Winter  
Stock at Greatly Reduced  
Prices, consisting of—

Winter Costumes and Polonaises.  
Ladies' Jackets and Mantillas.  
Fancy Dress materials of all kinds,  
Wool Plaids and Flannels.  
Silks and Poplins.  
Wool Shawls and Cloaks.  
Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats  
and Bonnets.  
Fancy Wool Goods.  
Lace and Linen Sets.  
Scarves and Sashes.  
Boys' Suits.  
Children's Dresses.  
&c., &c., &c.

**VICTORIA EXCHANGE,**  
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

## To-day's Advertisements.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUC-  
TION OF THE PRICE OF THE

"SHANGHAI COURIER AND  
CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE  
CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA  
and as a large

**INCREASE OF CIRCULATION**

MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE  
ADVANTAGE TO  
ADVERTISERS  
IS OBVIOUS.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 14, *Zamboanga*, Spanish steamer,  
6514, Archivallo, Amoy Jan. 13, General.  
—**REYNOLDS & Co.**  
Jan. 14, *Wm. H. Bess*, American bark,  
1026, J. Frost, Portland, Oregon Oct. 21,  
General. —**ROZARIO & Co.**

Jan. 15, *Houwang*, Chinese steamer, 795,  
Lamont, Shanghai Jan. 11, General. —  
O. M. S. N. Co.

Jan. 15, *Kwangtung*, British steamer,  
491, Pittman, Foochow Jan. 12, Amoy 13,  
Swatow 14, General. —**D. LAPRAIK & Co.**

Jan. 15, *Juan F. Pearson*, Brit. barque,  
507, Le Beauf, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Nov.  
23, Coal. —**RUSSELL & Co.**

Jan. 15, *Metis*, American barque, 626,  
J. H. Keut, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Nov. 23,  
Coal. —**P. M. S. Co.**

Jan. 15, *Chinkiang*, British steamer, 793,  
Jas. Hogg, Shanghai Jan. 11, General. —  
SIEMSEN & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15, *Deucalion*, for London.  
10, *Priam*, for Shanghai.  
15, *Wm. Turner*, for Melbourne and  
Sydney.

15, *Carl Ritter*, for Hamburg.  
15, *Sir J. F. Jebb*, for Canton.  
15, *Rajah*, for Swatow.  
15, *Ningpo*, for Shanghai.  
15, *Venice*, for Singapore, &c.  
15, *Arratoon Apar*, for Singapore, &c.  
15, *Chinkiang*, for Canton.

## CLEARED.

*Shooting Star*, for Bangkok.  
Admiral, for Manila.  
*Rovera*, for Shanghai.  
*Channel Queen*, for Toulon.

*Louis Marie*, for Bangkok.  
J. H. Jensen, for Whampoa.  
*Ardenbury*, for New York.  
*Kam Lung*, for Whampoa.  
*Leonor*, for Swatow, &c.  
*City of Exeter*, for Saigon.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Zamboanga*, from Amoy,  
Messrs Riddell and Clark, Capt. Lebeaux,  
2 Portuguese and 61 Chinese.  
Per *Wm. H. Bess*, 104 Chinese.

Per *Houwang*, Messrs J. O. Coates and  
Kimball, 1 European deck and 80 Chinese.  
Per *Kwangtung*, 2 European deck and 68  
Chinese.

Per *Chinkiang*, 3 European deck and 42  
Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per *Arratoon Apar*, Mrs  
MacTavish, Capt. and Mrs. Menzies, Rev.  
W. H. Baynes, Major E. D. Judd, Dr. A.  
V. Lesley, Messrs W. Ansoke, W. Glover,  
N. P. Ezra, J. S. Saul, J. B. Elias, J.  
Abraham, D. Joseph, A. L. S. d'Aquila, B.  
Byramjee, D. Dorabjee, Banjee, Mehta,  
10 Indian deck and 180 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Spanish steamer *Zamboanga* reports  
fine weather throughout.

The American barque *William H. Bess*  
reports: had light S.W. winds from time of  
leaving port to long. 170 E. and lat. 20 N.;  
thence to port light N.E. winds with fine  
weather.

The Chinese steamer *Houwang* reports:  
fresh monsoon and cloudy.

The British steamer *Kwangtung* reports:  
first and middle parts of passage experi-  
enced strong N.E. winds with heavy sea  
and fine clear weather, latter part moderate  
N. and N.E. winds and fine weather. In  
Fochow H.M.S. *Midge*, German gunboat  
*Cyclop*, and Chinese steamer *Fuyue* about  
to leave for Shanghai. Passed str. *Douglas*  
bound in, off White Dogs. In Amoy: Ger.  
frigate *Ariadne*, R. C. Feito and str. *Formosa*.  
In Swatow: Chinese gunboat *Chento*  
and str. *Atalanta*. Str. *Yesso* left same  
day for Amoy at 6 p.m., and H.M.S. *Frolic*  
arrived at 7 p.m.

## CARGO.

Per *Venice*, to Straits and Calcutta, sail-  
ed 15th Jan.: 104,737.88 in Treasure, 860  
pounds Copper, 20 boxes Vermilion, 100  
boxes Cassia, and General.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

**MAILS WITH CLOSING:**

For SAIGON.—  
Per **CITY OF EXETER** at 3 a.m. To-  
morrow, the 18th Inst.

For MANILA.—  
Per **RAMHONG** at 10.30 a.m. 18th  
Monday, the 17th Inst.

For MANILA.—  
Per **ALBA** at 11.30 a.m. on Monday,  
the 17th Instant.

For AMOY.—  
Per **ESMERALDA** at 4.30 p.m. on  
Monday, the 17th Instant.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet **CHINA**,  
will be despatched on MONDAY, the  
17th Instant, at 3 p.m. with the  
Mails.

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United  
States and the United Kingdom.  
The 17th Office will be open for the recep-  
tion of Ordinary Letters, Books, News-  
papers, &c., until 2.30 p.m.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet  
from 2.30 p.m. to 2.50 p.m. on payment  
of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition  
to the Postage.

The prepayment of the Postage to all the  
above places by this route is compul-  
sory. Correspondence insufficiently  
prepaid will be forwarded by the Eng-  
lish Packet.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama,  
and the United States, must be super-  
scribed per *China*, and that addressed  
to the United Kingdom, must be super-  
scribed "old San Francisco."

**ALFRED LISTER,**  
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, January 13, 1876. j17

## MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet **KASHGAR**  
will be despatched with the Mails for  
Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the  
20th Inst.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—  
Wednesday, 19th Inst.  
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.  
5 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT  
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 20th Inst.  
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale  
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted on  
payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents  
extra Postage until

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)  
addressed to the United Kingdom via  
Brazil or to Singapore may be posted  
on board the Packet on payment of a  
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.

11.50 a.m., Posting on Board ceases.  
**ALFRED LISTER,**  
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, Jan. 7, 1876. j20

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet **AMAZONE**  
will be despatched on THURSDAY,  
the 27th January, with Mails to and  
through the United Kingdom via  
Marseilles; to Europe, Saigon, Sin-  
gapore, Galle, Australia, and New  
Zealand, Aden, Suez, and Alex-  
andria.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—  
Wednesday, 26th Jan.  
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post  
Office closes except the NIGHT Box,  
which remains open all night.

Thursday, 27th Jan.  
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale  
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)  
addressed to the United Kingdom or  
to Singapore may be posted on  
payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents  
extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.

**ALFRED LISTER,**  
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, January 13, 1876. j27

## General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18.—  
Goods per *Glengyle* undelivered after this  
date subject to rent.

Goods per *Altona* undelivered after this  
date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.—  
Thirty Seventh Annual Meeting of  
Medical Missionary Society at the  
house of Messrs Olyphant & Co.,  
Canton.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.—  
Daylight.—*Kwangtung* leaves for Swatow,  
Amoy and Fochow.

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports  
of Call and Europe.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.  
—*Ulysses* leaves for Shanghai on or about  
this date.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.—  
Goods per *Priam*, undelivered after this  
date subject to rent.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs  
Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.—  
Noon.—Sale of the Schooner Yacht  
*Lotterer* off the Parade Ground.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.—  
8 p.m.—Half-yearly Meeting of Share-  
holders of the Hongkong, Canton and  
Macao Steamboat Company, Limited,  
at the City Hall.

*Sarpedon* leaves for London on or about  
this date.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26.—  
3.30 p.m.—Half-yearly Meeting of Share-  
holders of the Hongkong Hotel Com-  
pany, Limited, at Hongkong Hotel  
building.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.—  
Claims against the Estates of Seth Avet  
Seth, Johannes Christian Bobelin,  
Von Tsee, Henry Stroud, Ah-yong,  
George Munro, Daniel Norton,  
deceased, must be proved on or before  
this date.

## MEMOR. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

**St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.**—The Right  
Reverend Bishop Burdon: The Rev. R.  
Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the  
First and Third Sundays in each Month:—

At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and  
celebration of the Holy Communion. On  
the Second and Fourth Sundays in each  
Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning  
Prayer, Litany, and Sermon. On all  
Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and  
Sermon. On Wednesdays: at 6 p.m.,  
Evening Prayer (shortened form), and ex-  
position of Scripture. On all Holy Days:—

At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Com-  
munion.

**Military Service.**—Rev. W. H. Baynes  
M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and  
Litany alternately. Sermon and Celebration  
of Holy Communion every Sunday.

**Union Church.**—Minister, Rev. James  
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.  
Afternoon, 6 p.m.

**St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.**—Rev.  
W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 5 p.m. every  
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer  
and Communion on the First Sunday in  
each month at 11 a.m.

**St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.**—Rev.  
A. B. Hutchinson, and Reverend Lo Sam  
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-  
ing Prayer, at 10 a.m., Bible Class, at 3  
p.m., Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-  
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

**BERLIN FOUNDRY HOUSE.**—Services in  
the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,  
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in  
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundry House,  
West Point.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.**—Wellington  
Street. Very Reverend G. Burghig-  
noli. In the morning, at 6 o'clock, 1st  
Mass; at 7, 2nd Mass; at 8, High Mass,  
with Sermon in Portuguese; at 10, Military  
Service, Mass, and Sermon in English.

In the afternoon, at 4, Catechism in Por-  
tuguese, English and Chinese; at 4.30, Sermon  
in Portuguese; at 5, Benediction.

**St. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHAPEL.**—Spring  
Gardens. In the morning, at 7, Mass with  
Sermon in Chinese. In the evening, at  
5, Benediction.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC REFORMATORY, West  
Point.**—Rev. B. Vignao. In the morning,  
at 7.30, Mass.

## Shipping.

Daylight.—*Leonor* leaves for Swatow,  
Amoy, Tamsui and Takao.

## MEMOR. FOR MONDAY.

## Shipping.

Noon.—*Alba* leaves for Manila.

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yok-  
ohama and San Francisco.

5 p.m.—*Esmeralda* leaves for Amoy  
(direct).

Shipping Orders regarding Optional Car-  
go ex *Priam* for shipment per  
*Ulysses* must be obtained from the  
Agents not later than this date.

## Auctions.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at  
No. 12, Seymour Terrace.

## Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be  
sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of  
the early issue of the paper.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

UNTIL further notice (to reduce stock)  
our Prices for Carte de Visite  
Portraits will be as follows:—

In Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and  
Saturdays, \$2.00 a dozen, for cash paid at  
time of sitting only.

On Thursdays and Fridays  
The first dozen,.....\$4.00  
Extra quantities, per dozen,.....\$2.00  
Copies of Negatives in stock, per dozen, \$2.00

FOR THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC CO.,  
**H. EVERITT.**

Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets  
(Nearly opposite the German Club.)

N.B.—Mr EVERITT obtained the certificate  
of merit at the Dublin Exhibition 1862.  
Hongkong, October 30, 1875. ja30

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 7.35 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1876.

The announcement that Senhor Lobo  
d'Avila has been authorized to proceed to  
Peking, for the purpose of endeavouring  
to ratify the dormant treaty between Por-  
tugal and China, will have caused general  
satisfaction. We can hardly concur with  
the *North China Daily News* in thinking  
that there is no reason to expect that the  
Chinese Government will be more  
willing now than at any previous time,  
to recognize the practical independence  
of Macao as a Portuguese colony. On  
the contrary, the more enlightened of the  
leading Chinese statesmen have for some  
time been desirous to see this vexed  
question finally settled. That they de-  
sire to have it settled their own way is  
of course natural, and the difficulties  
raised as to compliance with the Por-  
tuguese conditions are not quite so un-  
reasonable, (however futile they may be)  
as is often supposed. The one point of  
disagreement is the formal cession to  
Portugal of the Macao peninsula, and  
this the Chinese assert they cannot

grant. It would appear that an ancient  
law exists forbidding any Chinese Em-  
peror from voluntarily ceding to any  
foreign power whatever a single square  
foot of Chinese territory, and we have  
been assured by native gentlemen well  
qualified to judge that the publication  
of an edict peacefully yielding a formal  
recognition of Portuguese sovereignty  
over the Peninsula, would, in all prob-  
ability, be the signal of a widespread  
and bloody rebellion. Such at all events  
is the opinion of men who frankly ad-  
mit the entire absurdity of China's con-  
tinuing to claim sovereignty over Macao.  
And if, as we are assured, this feeling  
influences the Peking cabinet, to whom  
the dread of rebellion is an ever-present  
bugbear, we can better understand the  
difficulties in the way of an amicable  
settlement between the Portuguese and  
the Chinese.

But is there no way of cutting this  
 Gordian knot? In our opinion, there is,  
and we will briefly describe it. Those  
familiar with the early history of Hong-  
kong will remember that the Chinese  
Commissioner Keshen, who ceded the  
island to us, on behalf of his Imperial  
master, fell into exemplary disgrace on  
account of this act. His property was  
confiscated, and he himself was put in  
irons and conveyed to the Capital. The  
cession was scrupulously disavowed at  
the moment, and it was not until June  
1842 that it was formally admitted. It  
was then acknowledged on the ground  
that we held it by force, and that it was  
impossible to dislodge us. This fact was  
too patent for even Chinese superstitious-  
ness to overlook, and though much  
grumbling was indulged in, the fact of  
the cession was never made the war-cry  
of a rebellious rising. Now, why should  
not Portugal avail herself of the prece-  
dent thus set? Were China an Euro-  
pean nation, the simple fact of her  
possession would constitute a valid claim  
to cession. But whatever the higher  
officials may think, the people at large  
believe that she could be dislodged with  
ease at any moment, and the outcry  
against yielding to her the acknowledged  
sovereignty of Macao would be loud,  
and it might be dangerous. Portugal  
must show that she has the power of  
compelling China to acknowledge her  
claims if she would gain her point. To  
do so would be to play into the hands of  
the more sensible of the higher officials  
by giving them a reasonable excuse for  
yielding. But it may be asked, How is  
this to be done? Must Portugal declare  
war against China in order to have the  
matter settled? The answer is, yes and  
no. She must threaten to seize some  
town on the coast, and hold it until the  
negotiations are completed, when it  
might be ransomed in exchange for  
Macao. To effect this object, the pro-  
mised force of five thousand men and  
two large men-of-war would be amply  
sufficient, and even if the threat had to  
be carried into effect, it would be a com-  
paratively easy operation. The locality  
chosen would be unimportant. Perhaps  
Hainan would be the best place to seize,  
as it is remote from any strongly gar-  
risoned City, and bloodshed is, if possi-  
ble, to be avoided at all hazards. The  
pressure exerted should, as far as possi-  
ble, be moral only, and we are much  
mistaken if it would not gain its end.  
That the sympathy of other nations will  
be with Portugal is undoubted. Very  
likely, we should hear a good deal about  
Portuguese injustice, if this course were  
followed. But in view of past British  
action under similar circumstances, we  
do not know that we should have any  
very great right to throw stones at our  
Portuguese friends. The matter, more-  
over, would be different were the course  
proposed undertaken solely from a  
motive of conquest. But, as we have  
said, it would, in reality, be releasing the  
Chinese authorities from an awkward  
position. They must be able to plead  
coercion to their own people, as a reason  
for giving way on a point which, almost  
odds, in view of the general absence of  
what we call patriotism, touches the  
Chinaman on a tender point. Nor will  
the Portuguese pay too dearly for such  
an expedition in another sense. It is  
highly desirable that China should realize  
the blunder she makes in treating  
Portugal as inferior in power. If Macao  
is to avoid ruin her trade must be abso-  
lutely unfettered, and must be nursed  
with judicious care. Her harbour must  
be deepened, and various other measures  
must be taken to improve her facilities  
as a port for re-fitting. The trade in  
rice, dye-stuffs, sugar and tea, though at  
present small, is capable of considerable  
expansion, if the difficulties in the way  
of navigation were removed. The two  
projects proposed some seven years ago—  
unblanketing an area at the head of the  
harbour, taking in Green Island, and  
thus increasing the scour of the tide,  
while adding valuable building ground  
to the City; or cutting a channel  
through the isthmus, and so restoring  
Macao to its ancient status as an island,  
so that the influx of the tide from







## Portfolio.

## "WHAT DO I KNOW?"

So run the motto on a seal.  
His whole life with a torchlighter dance  
That any other that hath used  
The laughter-loving speech of France.

Upon this heaven kissing hill  
On this midsummer day of days,  
That old old question shoulders in  
Among my thoughts of prayer and praise.

What do I know? Not much, alas!  
Of all the breadth and depth and height  
That passes on my soul and sense  
From day to day, from night to night.

And yet I know the light is sweet,  
And pleasant 'tis to see the sun,  
What time he climbs the eastern hills,  
And when his golden rays are done.

I know the look of wild-blow grass,  
The quiet rustle of the oaks,  
The busy song the thrasher sings  
To labor in the plowing morn.

I know to what a merry tune  
You river ripples on its way,  
And how, along its leafy brink,  
The drooping branches softly sway.

I know the springs that trickle down  
Through many a rod of brush and fern,  
Divinely cool, not Zeus himself  
Drank better drink from Hobe's urn.

I know what fine enchantments lurk  
In clouds that trail their shadows dun,  
O'er hill and vale, or lie at ease  
Along the west at set of sun.

I know the night is calm and cool,  
And welcome when the day is spent;  
And when it fills the sky with stars,  
Fill all my soul with sweet content.

But in the words of thought and love  
Yet more and better things I know  
Than this midsummer day of days,  
For all its treasures, has to show.

I know that many friends are kind,  
That many hearts are fond and true;  
I know—but hush! I may not tell  
The half I know, Montague, to you.

## THE HIDDEN PALACE.

If every bird must have her home,  
And every beast its lair,  
Then surely thought must have her dome,  
Her habitation rare.

A place where memory hides her gold,  
Where hopes can paint her skies,  
Fancy her airy tent can fold,  
Or through the ether rise.

High arches where her song can soar,  
A chapel for her prayer,  
Where organs of music pour,  
A-down the sea of care.

A place where reason has her throne,  
Where free decisions fair,  
Where faithful conscience sits alone,  
O'er every deed has care.

A place where shelves are covered o'er  
With thoughts in green and gold,  
Where all life's marvellous mystic lore,  
Can silently unfold.

A dome where grandest tower can be,  
Where soul can look afar,  
Through loveliness of blue can see,  
Faith's rising morning star.

Beneath it, garden gay and green,  
Where peace can paint her flowers,  
Joy's roses intertwining seen,  
With friendship's shaded bowers.

Angels have hung these hidden halls  
With gleaming star-lamp bright,  
With living fountains of light,  
And hushed its floor with light.

And he who spends his heart and time,  
Searching the realm of thought,  
Will find his dwelling-place sublime,  
With mystic marble wrought.

Oh, hidden palace! house unknown,  
That holds this soul of mine,  
My only undecaying home,  
Beyond the shore of time.

Have COURAGE.—Have the courage to  
perform comfort and propriety to fashion in  
all things.—Have the courage to wear your  
old clothes until you can pay for new ones.  
—Have the courage to own that you are  
poor and thus disarm poverty of its sting.  
—Have the courage to do without that  
which you do not need, however much  
your eyes may covet it.

Have the courage to be ignorant of a  
great number of things, in order to avoid  
the calamity of being ignorant of every-  
thing.—*Sydney Smith.*

God has placed nature by the side of man  
as a friend always near to guide and console  
him in life; as a protesting genius who  
conducts him to a harmonious unity with  
himself. The earth is the maternal bosom  
of all the races; nature arouses man from  
the sleep in which he would remain without  
thought of himself, inspires him, and pre-  
serves him, activity and life.—*Ritter.*

Modesty is the silken string running  
through the pearl chain of all virtues.

Conscience is nothing else than our  
opinion of our own actions.—*Locke.*

Stars are small, measurable things, but  
interpretations are illimitable.

This better man knows himself, the more  
indulgent he is to the follies of others.

It is just man would cease to be just if  
he were not willing to perish for his kind.  
—*George Banbury.*

It is a strange desire, to seek power and  
lose liberty; or to seek power over others,  
and lose power over a man's self.—*Bacon.*

Man like no morals but their own.  
Whatever is theirs is right; but they are  
ready to bias the virtues which they do not  
possess.

Most of the rules and precepts of this  
world run this way: "To drive us out of  
ourselves into the world, for the benefit of  
society."—*Montaigne.*

Forty is not made out of the under-  
standing. The question of common sense is  
always: "What is it good for?" a question  
which would abolish the rose and be  
triumphantly answered by the cabbage.—*Lowell.*

A KANGAROO looks best on Sunday  
With the repose of man nature sympathizing  
and in the inward silence, imperturbable

unconsciously by the general calm; outward  
beauty is more faithfully imagined.—*George  
H. Colver.*

We never like to deliver ourselves of a  
bigoted or prejudiced sentiment, but a long  
and vicious life has never succeeded in  
extinguishing from our mind the idea that  
there is something "wrong" spiritually,  
mentally and morally in the organization of  
a man who goes about the world with his  
hair on his shoulders.

Innocence and ignorance are sisters.  
But they are noble and vulgar sisters.  
Vulgar innocence and ignorance are mortal;  
they have pretty faces, but wholly without  
expression, and of a transient beauty; the  
noble sisters are immortal, their lofty forms  
are unchangeable and their countenances  
are still radiant with the light of paradise.  
—*Novellus.*

Do the worst thing you can, or suffer the  
worst that can be thought of, you find your-  
self in a category of humanity that stretches  
back as far as Cain, and with an expert at  
your elbow who has studied your case all  
out beforehand, and is ready with his imple-  
ment of time and Mahogany. "I believe,"  
if a man were to be buried in any of our  
cities for heresy, there would be found a  
master of ceremonies that knew just how  
many fagots were necessary, and the best  
way of arranging the whole matter.—*O. W.  
Holmes.*

THEOLOGY is written by men in the prime  
of life whose mothers have long been dead,  
who have yet no little children in heaven,  
who have forgotten that Jesus did not teach  
a creed, but a prayer, and did not find the  
type of a saint in a doctor of divinity, but  
in a little child. We do not say the cate-  
chism with our last breath, but only "Into  
Thy hands I commend my spirit." The  
greatest divine returns to the babe's prayer  
and the babe's hymn. The spoken theology  
is the class book of the school; the silent  
theology is the hushing of the child upon  
the Father's breast.—*Edward Garrett.*

## MUSICAL SHAM JEWELLERY.

"We shall all be Bacs, Does, and Monkeys,  
by-and-by," said an eminent musical man,  
the other day.

His friend looked at him with a queer  
smile. "And what, did you say?"

"Monkeys, I said; and as I am not a  
follower of Lord Monbodo, I don't like it."

"You must explain; for to me it only  
appears that you are averse to a jewel being  
worn after it has been honorably gained."

"Not so, I assure you," was the quick  
reply; "but I see that this insensate crav-  
ing after titles, that has been growing on  
us for so long, is producing a lesser sense  
of real worth through the introduction of  
what I term sham jewellery, which is only  
fit for monkeydom."

"You are severe, much ami."

"No, I am not. I admire the young  
people of the present day for working to  
pass their exams, with credit, and I would  
reward them with prizes and medals; but I  
would have such things regarded as only  
the earnest of what is to come in the real  
battle of life, and not advertise every boy  
who gains a prize as F.S.B., M.B., Ch.B.,  
F.C.O., &c., as if he were of the Order of  
the Golden Fleece or Victoria Cross."

"But what harm can such things do?"

"A great deal," was the energetic reply;  
"by elevating the unworthy to the rank of  
the worthy, by placing the small on an  
equality with the great, you are utterly  
destroying one of the most important points  
in connection with art, viz., a sense of re-  
spect and admiration for the knowledge and  
wisdom born only of experience."

"But in this age of progress—"

"Progress! I tell you there is a great deal of  
talk about the spread of education, progress  
of humanity, and (to talk shop) the increas-  
ing love for the higher-class music; the  
greater portion of which is moonshine—  
sham jewellery."

"But you don't mean to say—" began  
his friend.

"That I don't believe in these phrases.  
Oh, yes, I do—as phrases. Of course there  
is some truth, where truth is said to lie, at  
the bottom of the well; because, in that  
wonderful quality existing in all nature, an  
unmixed good or evil is impossible; but I  
fear me much the good is so overladen with  
evil that it is likely to remain at the bot-  
tom."

"My dear professor, you are a pessimist."

"No, no. I cheerfully acknowledge the  
increase of good, but cannot shut my eyes  
to the accompanying evil—weeds grow  
space."

"Of what weeds do you speak?"

"Self-importance and ambition—admir-  
able qualities when kept in check, but, like  
certain plants, hurtful and obnoxious when  
left to run riot."

"Your quality again; eh, professor?"

"Don't call me that; I don't like sham  
jewellery."

"Nay, it is only courtesy."

"Then let us have the truth instead. If  
you were talking to Macfarren, professor  
would be the right word; and well he  
deserves it!"

"But you are a professor."

"So is my barber. My dear boy," con-  
tinued the old gentleman, "I have much  
believe in the great sin of the present day,  
trying to appear what you are not—un-  
worthy of the titles of noble parents. It is the  
same principle that invented the chignon  
and Alexander's top—that makes out pretty  
girls assume the altitude and gait of a  
high-backed sambo rather than follow their  
own natural grace and beauty—that makes  
our performers so often substitute their  
own (ad captandum) ideas for those of the  
composer, putting in trills, or cadences, or  
altering the tempo, for their own self-glori-  
fication, regardless of such things being  
appropriate—that makes parents and school-  
mistresses urge on our poor children to give  
showy pieces to the girls. Something,  
you know, that they can play out of an  
evening (that is the usual phrase). In  
fine, we recognise the same spirit in the  
shoddy and wooden mimicry of Yankee  
land; and surely, such customs are more  
honoured in this breach than in the observ-  
ance."

"Stop, most worthy and indignant  
Macfarren. I am overwhelmed."

"Well, I am I tell you," demanded the  
other, "when we shall call the professor  
of his discomfiture."

"I won't say it is not, for most philoso-  
phers have preached a similar doctrine from  
the time of Plato and Aristotle to Carlyle; but  
we have a melancholy in these days whose in-  
sights we must will."

"Do wonders," broke in the professor;  
"you mean, addition; the universal pal-  
aces for all evils, warranted to beat Haw-  
ley's Ointment and Clarke's Blood Purifier  
into the air."

"You surely can't dispute that education  
must be good?"

"No, Harry," was the grave response;  
"only you must first define what real  
education is. To effect the good proposed, it  
is necessary the education of the individual,  
not the quantity; but I don't wish to forget  
the subject in the variations, so we will keep  
to the sham jewellery. It is a difficult  
subject to place clearly before any one, for  
the principle of make-believe is, so inter-  
woven with our social life, so many excellent  
people wear it in their shape or another,  
that any attempt to define it raises a swarm  
of opponents, each arguing from his own  
particular point of view, forgetting that  
it is not the person, but the principle,  
that is the objection. If the principle  
advanced is based on the eternal laws of  
truth and justice, personalities should be  
cast aside; but I will give you a specimen  
of what I object to, as being degrading to  
the art. A few months ago, I went down  
to—on the Saturday, to spend Sunday  
with some friends. During the evening I  
was asked by a lady if I knew Mr.—, the  
organist of their church. She said he  
must be a man of mark, for he advertised  
himself with several letters after his name,  
and, said she, he told me that he was one  
of the examiners at a great musical college,  
and had himself conferred the degree of  
Ch.F. on one of the elder professors in the  
town. She could not tell me the meaning  
of these letters; but an irreverent youth  
present suggested they meant Choral Fool."

"That's too bad!" shouted Harry.

"Well," continued the professor, "I  
asked if he were Bachelor or Doctor—Oxon  
or Cantab. 'Oh, no,' she replied, 'but  
when he is entitled to wear the honours he  
does, the ordinary college degrees are mere  
nothing.' I bowed, and said no more. In  
the morning I went to church with my  
hostess, and just before service commenced  
my attention was drawn to a figure  
walking up the aisle. It was that of a  
youth, about nineteen, dressed in a white  
surplice, cassock, red collar trimmed with  
white, something violet at the back, a silver  
metal hanging on a white ribbon round his  
neck, and a gilt or brass chain, ditto. 'Our  
organist,' whispered my companion. 'I say  
no more of this pitiable exhibition, but ask  
if you approve of such silly mimicry.'"

"Silly, indeed, and pernicious as an  
example," was Harry's reply; "but how  
would you propose to alter it?"

"By placing the profession on its proper  
footings. I ought to be one of the learned  
professors. I would have a Royal National  
College of Musicians, whose members  
should be, like the R.A. of painting and the  
French Academy of Sciences, gentlemen of  
known ability and position; new members  
to be admitted by election, and granted  
only to proved great men. In the art.  
Every one desirous of being regarded as  
a professional teacher should receive his  
diploma at the hands of these authori-  
ties only—after a series of examina-  
tions, including in every case a examina-  
tion of harmony and composition. In every  
musical school I would have languages,  
mathematics, and prose composition added to  
their general musical instruction."

"And why particularly these?" asked  
Harry.

"Because they are the most important  
educational points, as touching what we  
desire to effect. Every language that a  
man knows not merely increases his actual  
knowledge, but, grafts as it were another  
being on to himself—in the idioms and  
peculiarities of grammatical construction he  
loses his monotonousness, and becomes  
more extended and cosmopolitan in his  
views, every necessary quality in his  
aspirations to be a true artist. Equally im-  
portant in the study of mathematics, and  
nothing opens the reasoning powers so  
much as mathematics: whilst a student of  
prose composition has his critical powers  
developed, for he is bound to read and  
compare different authors, and a mental  
process of that kind will inevitably purify  
the taste and ripen the judgment. Let  
every student be obliged to earn a certificate  
of his having gained some proficiency in  
these without which he could not pass the  
Royal National College. By this means  
the status of the profession would be raised  
socially and artistically. Thank God, the  
old reproach, too often a just one, that  
musicians were generally uneducated men,  
except in their art, is fast dying out! I  
say, let us give it a kick out altogether, by  
placing the acknowledged musician in the  
position of being also the acknowledged  
gentleman."

"Dear old friend!" said Harry; "I do  
love to hear you hold forth on any subject,  
even when I can't agree with you for you  
always speak as if you thoroughly meant it."

"Mean it!" shouted the old gentleman;  
"of course I do. I look on it as a crying  
shame that any of the disciples of the  
glorious, the divine art of music, should  
over subject themselves to be looked down  
upon, as if their calling was a disgrace."

The poet and the painter can give us burn-  
ing words that set the heart's blood—  
thoughts that may be said to breathe fire—  
can excite the imagination with colour vivid  
as the lightning's flash; and place be-  
fore us nature, almost as perfect as  
the reality. But the true psychological  
musician, whose mightier power than these;  
and, like an inspired prophet, he,  
with the subtle essence of sound, seizes us  
to a giant's grasp, and aways to us and fro  
freely at his will. 'Arma virumque cano,'  
wrote the old poet, of whom it has been  
well said that the truth of his own words  
was the highest praise that could possibly  
be bestowed on his verse."

After this burst of enthusiasm the  
professor rose to go.

"Sit down, again, dear old boy," said  
Harry; "you haven't said a word yet  
about the monkeys."

"True! I have almost forgotten. The  
term was originally suggested by an  
anecdote related by the late Sir F.—"

"You mean the President of the Royal  
Academy?"

"Yes, I saw him one evening after his  
return from the United States. He was  
laughing at the two American fables; titles  
(handkerchiefs, tails, as he expressed it), and  
the morbid curiosity as to who and what  
every stranger was. He said, 'On one  
occasion he was addressed as Goggy, Major  
Goggy, Doctor, and Professor; and on his  
dismissing each of these, his interrogator  
said—'Goggy!'"

"Well, I am I tell you," demanded the  
other, "when we shall call the professor  
of his discomfiture."

"I won't say it is not, for most philoso-  
phers have preached a similar doctrine from  
the time of Plato and Aristotle to Carlyle; but  
we have a melancholy in these days whose in-  
sights we must will."

"Do wonders," broke in the professor;  
"you mean, addition; the universal pal-  
aces for all evils, warranted to beat Haw-  
ley's Ointment and Clarke's Blood Purifier  
into the air."

"You surely can't dispute that education  
must be good?"

for myself. But I say now, mister, seery  
one, whar's yer tail? I s'pose, if you  
haven't a handle, at least y've got the other.  
Look hyar, sir-ree," he continued, as he  
handed a card to Sir F.—, "thar's mine."

"On the card was imprinted—  
HIRAM S. GOSKEL, U.S.  
F.A.C.B., Vp.B.S.M., M.E.I.N.Y.  
G.I.W.O.P.R.C., A.S.S., &c.

"You see, mister, it gives a man a  
standing to be all this, and pointing to the  
letters, he went on: 'Fellow of Artists'  
Club, Yeoman, Vice-President of Escholar's  
Club, Society, Massachusetts; Member of  
Eastern Literary Institution, New York;  
Grand Junior Warden of Old Philadelphia  
Racing Club—he paused to take breath.  
"And the last three?" inquired Sir  
F.—

"A.S.S., Associate of Stars and Stripes  
—a Union Club, founded by Hiram Seth  
Goskel, sir-ree, d'welling the great Rebellion.  
"I thought," said Sir F.—, "they  
might refer to a society of very old stand-  
ing in the old country."

"The old country!" broke in the other.  
"I knew you was a Britisher. No, mister;  
we don't borrow from the old country; we  
are a young and independent nation, sir-ree,  
and our vigour—"

"Asserts itself in tails," was the quick  
response.

"But now, I say, mister, we've had a  
long talk; I'd like to know who you  
are now."

"Sir F.—'s card was produced.  
"Eh? Sir F.—? not the President of  
the Royal—, Great Britain, surely?"

"Sir F.— bowed assent.  
"Goshopshat! I don't belong to it tew!  
I don't care how much the finger stands."

"Sir F.— was now leaving the boat,  
when the other, leaning forward, said  
"What's that society of old standin' yew  
spoke of, Sir F.—? ken't I belong to  
that?"

"We call them the Simple Simons," was  
the parting reply.

"Well," said Harry, "I am bound to  
confess your principles are right in respect  
to sham jewellery; still the world will run  
after titles."

"Yes, and not altogether wrongly; but  
let it discriminate between the true and the  
false—and here, in England, the Universi-  
ty degrees should be the only ones recog-  
nised."

"Dear friend!" said Harry warmly, "I  
thank you. You have opened a door for me  
to-night—when will you let me hear more?"

"Humph!" was the brusque reply; "I  
don't want you to take all I say for gospel.  
I am not ashamed of my opinions; but after  
all, you know, they are but opinions.  
However, such as they are, my boy, they  
are for your service, and some other evening  
perhaps I'll look in for another chat."

"Supper," cried a cheery voice, and Har-  
ry's eye entered the room. "What have  
you gentlemen been talking about? You  
have neglected me in the most shameful  
manner all the evening; and the room  
smells of tobacco—oh!"—and making a  
pretty little moue, she took the professor's  
arm, and led the way to supper.

## LUNAR WONDER.

The following, which looks very like a  
squeal, appears in the Correspondence of the  
Paris Graphic:

Paris, October 28th.—M. Bastie's process  
of toughened glass has already been  
productive of valuable results in the arts; it  
has been reserved for M. Lastenai-Coréan  
to make it still more valuable in the  
sciences by employing glass treated in M.  
Bastie's way for optical purposes. He has  
constructed therewith the lenses of a large  
Gregorian telescope with which he has thus  
far resolved and, by employing the Ruther-  
ford method, has photographed three  
hitherto unknown nebulae in Argo and four  
in Scorpio, thus, if not adding largely to  
the more interesting points in astronomical  
science, at least showing what may be  
expected when the optical properties of  
glass treated according to M. Bastie's  
process shall have been more fully examined  
and brought into general use in the obser-  
vatories. The Bastie glass is in appearance  
like the ordinary untreated material, but  
its physical constitution is changed by the  
increased distance between its molecules  
effected by the fatty substances enclosed,  
and as the refraction of light—the deflection  
of the waves from their original direc-  
tion—is effected in a new way among the  
mingled molecules of the crystallized glass  
and the colloid oil, it is supposed that it is  
on this that the great powers of the tele-  
scope of Lastenai-Coréan depend. However  
true this may be—and it is a matter not yet fully  
understood—it is settled beyond all doubt  
that, if all shall be accomplished that is reason-  
ably hoped for—there will be no longer so  
great an increment to our knowledge of the  
world of space that even the wonderful  
achievements of the spectroscopic shall be  
eclipsed.

Besides the results of which I have already  
spoken, of the revolution of nebulae not  
previously seen, the discoveries in regard to  
lunar topography, and in general to seleno-  
graphy of all kinds are of the utmost  
importance. When in Russia astronomers  
were first turning their attention to that  
glittering surface on the moon, which was  
supposed by them to be a huge mirror erected  
by the lunar inhabitants for the purpose of  
establishing a sort of telegraphic communi-  
cation with the people of the earth, it  
happened that M. Lastenai-Coréan was  
superintending the construction of his tele-  
scope at the works of M. Dubouché, the  
constructor of the new instrument for the  
Paris Observatory.

He became deeply  
interested in the matter, although he gave  
little evidence in the report that it had been  
settled definitely that the shining surface  
was of artificial origin. On investigating  
the subject he found that, though there was  
no doubt of the new appearance on the  
lunar surface, it was probably but a canard  
which told of anything peculiarly interesting  
in it. Thus it happened that when his  
telescope was completed he turned rather  
to the investigation of the nebulae, always  
of interest to the astronomer; that to what  
at first blind would seem the more important  
subject of the new lunar discovery.

But, perhaps, I am talking too much for  
granted in supposing that you in America  
have heard of the discovery of the Russian  
savants. In brief, it was simply that on the  
surface of the moon a glittering surface  
about one hundred feet in diameter was  
discovered, the changing constitution of  
which was plainly due to intelligent beings  
as they were recognised for certain periods,  
and then abruptly, their aboriginal being  
like that used in single notes of telegraphy.  
From these indications it was regarded as  
determined that there were intelligent

beings on the moon, and of them it was  
somewhat hastily concluded that they were  
endeavouring to signal the earth. This is a  
brief account of the matter.

M. Lastenai-Coréan has turned his tele-  
scope on the moon, and has found, indeed,  
the glittering surface, but has very conclu-  
sively shown that its use is not that which  
has been attributed to it. Without entirely  
conclusive evidence, it has long been  
thought that the moon is without an  
atmosphere, although many have asserted  
that, on account of the fact that the moon's  
center of gravity is some eight miles away  
from its center of sphericity, the air and  
water of that planet had gravitated to that  
side of the moon which is never turned  
towards the earth. Able investigators have  
shown the falsity of both propositions; there  
is an atmosphere on the moon, which  
envelopes it as ours does the earth. From  
his investigations with his instrument,  
which practically brings the moon within  
ten miles of the earth for purposes of  
observation within a limited area, M.  
Lastenai-Coréan has shown that in the moon  
there are beings generally like men,  
but much larger, and that thousands of  
them are working towards some common  
end with a mirror which, instead of being  
100 feet, is considerably over 1,000 feet in  
diameter. It is swung on gimbals or  
gigantic supports in such a way as to turn  
in any desired direction, and seems to serve  
many purposes, or at least to be able to  
serve them. It is concave, and from the  
fact that it is generally turned in such a  
direction that its rays strike over an  
enormous field of what seems to be growing  
grain, it seems evident that it is used to  
concentrate the rays of the sun in such a  
way as to render possible the growth of  
crops on the moon, which is cold and in  
most places barren, as it has hitherto been  
supposed to be in all places. What a hot-  
house is in winter on the earth the mirror  
of the lunar men is to them, save that it  
supplies them with food by concentrating  
the rays of light and heat and throwing  
them upon the fields. As it turns, often a  
nearly unbearable light like that of the sun  
has been thrown on the eyes of the observer,  
so that at times he is forced to observe with  
a colored glass over the object glass of his  
instrument. He describes the men as  
looking like a colony of gigantic miners liv-  
ing in hills, upon which, at stated hours,  
hence the observed regularity of the signal-  
ing—the light and warmth are permitted  
to fall. At other times the rays of the  
mirror are concentrated on what looks like  
earth, perhaps with the purpose of warming  
it and making it suitable for the future  
raising of other crops.

It is indubitable that there is a lunar  
atmosphere, since not only do plants grow  
—and this necessitates an atmosphere like  
our own—and men live, but M. Lastenai-Coréan  
has seen gigantic birds wheeling  
around the awful crags and above the  
mighty chasms of the moon. He has seen  
them descend in flocks towards the grain  
fields, but also has seen at such times the  
rays of the mirror turned directly upon them  
—not slanting as on the grass, but direct-  
ly so that they have fallen lifeless to the  
earth, and eagerly been devoured by the  
men. It is M. Lastenai-Coréan's opinion  
that these are convicts of men who for some  
reason have been banished from the warmer  
and more habitable lunar hemisphere to a  
sort of Siberia, where they must work on  
their own purpose and live only through  
their own inhuman exertions.

If this supposition be correct it shows  
that on that portion of the lunar surface  
which is hidden for ever from us, a high de-  
gree of civilization must have been reached.  
It seems impossible that this huge mirror  
could have been constructed by those beings  
who use it under the circumstances in  
which they are now placed, for to construct  
such a contrivance presupposes the exist-  
ence of vast foundries and skilled workmen,  
of food to support them in their work, of  
a division of labor, and in short of all that  
we know under the name of civilization, but  
a civilization of a degree of perfection which  
we at least have not yet reached.

There are other considerations which  
render this great discovery highly probable.  
The moon, during the long ages since it  
was first cut off from the earth, has passed  
through all the phases of the earth. Mete-  
oric stones which have fallen on the earth  
show that the celestial bodies are composed  
of the same substance as the earth. The  
moon must have passed through changes  
analogous with those which have taken  
place in the earth; it must have had its  
azotic, pelmoic, and mesozoic ages; and as  
time passed on and it grew into such a  
condition as that which on earth rendered  
possible the existence of man, beings like  
him must have appeared on the moon.

Where we now are the lunar men were ages  
ago, and if they have had that peculiarly  
human ability to adapt themselves to their  
surroundings, so that, through climatic  
changes which killed off less intelligent  
beings, we are enabled to live on they would  
certainly, in modified form, be able to cope  
with such adverse circumstances which,  
without human intelligence, would crush  
off other animals except those which, like  
the birds seen by M. Lastenai-Coréan, they  
chose to keep for their own use.

Unfortunately I can give you no further  
intelligence in regard to this majestic dis-  
covery, for his discoverer refuses at present  
to divulge further. How one great dis-  
covery leads to others has long been known,  
and a sure hint I hope to visit M. Lastenai-  
Coréan at his place in St. Brancq, and to  
send you a more extensive account of the  
grandest discovery of modern times.

E. F. SERRAVALLO.

DENOUNCEMENT OF HAND-SHAKING  
IN FRANCE.

A society has been formed in France, un-  
der high auspices, for abolishing the English  
custom of shaking hands. "Le salut salut,"  
as the not in question is pleasantly called, had  
become quite a familiar gesture among the  
French, but it is now discovered that this  
mode of salutation is vulgar. We even find it  
stated by a writer, who has made this sub-  
ject one of his special studies, that it is  
destructive of all honorable and profitable  
association between men. Still less is it  
"offensive manual" act, to be thought of be-  
tween men and women; but it is above all be-  
tween parents and children that the practice  
of shaking hands, as the members of the  
new society put it, "taking the body by the  
arm"—say, though the arm were a sort of  
handle to the body is thought reprehensible.  
This custom, against which the authority  
of the Church has at last been invoked, is  
said by the authors of this movement to  
have been originally invented by the Jews,  
and to have been generally introduced in  
England as a cheap and convenient means  
of carrying out elections. A return to  
the ancient custom of saluting by an inclina-







### Merchant Vessels in Harbour.

**Enclosure of Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.**

Subscription orders for either of  
above may be sent to  
**GEO. MURRAY BAIN**  
China Mail Office

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON  
RIVER STEAMERS.

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN  
CANTON WATERS, &c.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.  
Jan. 8, 1875.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR  
Jan. 6, 1875.  
MERCHANT STEAMERS,

Chinese brig  
German brig  
British barque  
British schooner

Conquest	British
*Deucalion	British
Dragon	British
Europe	British
Fire Quetz	American
Fustiyama	American
Fynoh	American
Glenury	British
Honan	American
Hupeli	American
Lee Hong	Chinese
Lee Yuen	Chinese
*Meikong	French
Millet	American
Paotung	American
Pai-tai	British
Ping-oh	British
Plymouth Rock	American
Shang	American
Shingting	American
Shingting	American
Szechoon	American
Taku	British
Tokel Mary	Japanese

**HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.**  
Corrected to Saturday, Jan. 15, 1876.  
At 1070 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

		Paid Highest Low
<b>Butcher Meat.</b>		
Lamb, English,	lb.	400
" Foorhow,	"	200
Beef, airloin and prime cut,	cy.	160
Beef Corned,	catty	120
" Roast,	"	140
" Soup,	"	80
" Steak,	"	140
Mutton's Brains,	per set	50
" Tongue, fresh, each-	"	250
" " corned "	"	400
" Heart,	"	150
" Feet,	"	90
" Kidneys,	"	60
" Tail,	"	120
" Liver,	catty	90
" Tripe (undressed),	catty	40
Calves' Head and Feet, set	"	800
" Chinese, American,	lb.	350
" Chinese,	"	200
" English,	"	400
Mutton Chop,	"	225
" Leg,	"	225
" Shoulder,	"	180
" Liver,	"	150
Pigs' Chittlings,	catty	60
" Feet,	"	120
" Head,	"	110
" Heart,	each	70
" Kidneys,	"	70
" Liver,	lb.	120
Pork, Chop,	catty	150
" Corned,	"	150
" Leg,	"	150
" Fat or Lard,	"	120
Sheep's Head, and Feet, set	"	400
" Heart,	each	60
" Kidneys,	"	80
Sucking Pigs,	"	1800
Veal,	catty	180
<b>Poultry.</b>		
Capon,	catty	180
Ducks,	catty	110
" Dried,	each	250
Eggs, Hen,	doz.	100
" Duck,	"	100
" Salt,	"	100
Fowls,	catty	160
Geese,	"	180
Partridges,	each	800
Pheasants,	pair	700
Pigeons,	each	140
Quail,	"	110
Snipe,	each	70
Teal,	"	150
Turkeys, Cock,	catty	45
" Hen,	"	30
Wild Ducks,	each	35
" Geese,	"	80
<b>Fish.</b>		
Bream,	catty	11
Carp,	"	10
Codfish, salt	"	20
Congor Eels,	"	7
Crabs,	"	1
Dace,	"	12
Dog Fish,	"	10
Dory,	"	1
Eels,	"	1
Fresh Fish, Large	"	1
" Small	"	1
Frogs,	"	2
Garoups,	"	1
Gurnet,	"	1
Herrings, small	"	1
Live Fish,	"	1
Lobsters,	"	1
Mackerel,	"	1
Mullet,	"	1
Oysters,	"	1
Parrot Fish,	"	1
Perch,	"	1
Pomfret,	"	1
Prawns,	"	1
Rock Fish,	"	1
Salmon, Canton,	catty	1
" Pickled,	tin	1
Salt Fish,	catty	1
Shark,	"	1
Shrimps,	"	1
Skate,	"	1
Snapper,	"	1
Soles, Fresh	"	1
Tench,	"	1
Turbot,	"	1
Turtles, Small	"	1
<b>Vegetables.</b>		
Axapaguts,	tin	1
Bamboo Shoots	catty	1
Beans, sprout,	catty	1
" broad,	"	1
" French,	"	1
Best root,	each	1
Cabbage, Macao,	"	1
Cabbage, White, Canton	catty	1
" Common,	"	1
Carrots, fresh	"	1
" Salt	catty	1
Caulliflower,	each	1
Celery, Chinese,	catty	1
" English,	"	1
Chilies, Dried,	"	1
" Red,	"	1
Cucumbers,	"	1
Curry Stalk, English,	"	1
Egg Plant,	"	1
Garlic,	"	1
Ginger,	"	1

Green Peas, young	catty	50	40
" old	"	80	70
Green Winter Course	"	20	15
Lettuce, English	head	—	10
" Chinese	catty	—	20
Mint	"	12	10
Mushroom, dried	catty	750	650
Onions, Bombay	"	50	40
" Green	"	20	15
Parasley, Chinese	catty	30	20
" English	bunch	—	10
Potatoes, Macao, new	catty	20	14
" Sweet	"	14	12
Pumpkins	"	15	12
Radishes, English	doz	40	30
Scallions	catty	20	15
Shallots	catty	40	30
Spinage	"	20	15
"	"	15	12
Tomatoes	"	50	30
Turnips, English	each	20	—
" fresh	catty	12	10
" Salt	"	30	20
Water Lily Roots	"	40	30
Water Oreas	"	30	25
Yams	"	50	40
Fruits.			
Aleurites	catty	40	—
Almonds	lb.	200	—
Apples, Dried	catty	250	200
" California	"	200	100
Bananas, fragrant Punit	catty	40	—
" Common	"	30	25
Carrambola	"	100	60
Cheanuts	"	100	—
Cocoanuts	each	60	50
Courants	bottle	400	350
"	lb.	200	180
Dates	bottle	500	400
Figs, Dried	"	500	400
Grapes	catty	300	—
Ground Nuts	catty	40	30
Oranges, Sweet Sunwoey	"	150	100
" Coole	"	50	20
" Mandarin	"	40	30
" Kam Kwat	"	60	50
" Mandarin	"	80	—
" Nutmeg	"	40	—
Lichees, Dried	"	800	250
Lemons	"	70	60
Loong Ngan, Dried	"	250	150
Pears	"	150	120
" Chefoo	"	100	80
Pine-apples, Punit	each	60	50
"	catty	40	—
Plantains, common	"	40	30
Prunes, Dried	bottle	300	250
Pumeloes, Canton	each	50	40
" Amoy	"	60	50
Raisins, Muscatel	bottle	1100	750
"	lb.	200	150
Sugar Cane	stick	20	10
Tamarinds	catty	60	50
Walnuts, new	"	100	—
Water Chestnuts	"	70	50
Miscellaneous.			
Allspice	bottle	250	200
Bran	picul	1600	1500
Butter	lb.	700	500
Candied Orange Peel	bottle	750	700
" Lemon	"	750	700
Capers	"	200	100
Charcoal	picul	1100	1000
Cheese, American	lb.	400	—
" English	"	450	—
" Dutch	each	1100	—
Cinnamon	catty	250	200
Citron	"	160	100
Cloves	"	300	200
Cocunut Oil	bottle	200	100
Coffee	lb.	250	200
Curry Powder	bottle	500	200
Firewood	picul	400	300
Flour	catty	45	—
Gram	picul	2750	2500
Isinglass	catty	750	—
Lamp Oil	"	100	—
Macaroni	box	1000	800
Mace	catty	500	700
Mango Okutney	bottle	700	800
Mustard	"	180	100
Nutmegs	each	10	—
Oats	picul	1700	1500
Olive	bottle	250	100
Paddy	picul	1500	1500
Pearl Barley	bottle	240	—
Pepper (whole)	catty	270	—
" (ground)	bottle	250	—
Pickles	"	200	—
Rice	catty	25	—
Sago	bottle	220	—
Salad Oil	"	250	—
Salt, Chinese	catty	—	20
" Fine	"	—	80
Split Peas	"	—	80
Sugar, China	"	100	—
Tapioca	bottle	300	—
Tea	catty	750	—
Vermicelli, Chinese	"	100	—
" English	box	1000	—
Vinegar, English	bottle	200	—
Preserved Meats, Fish and Vegetables, &c.			
Assorted Meats, in tins	lb.	800	—
" Fish	"	250	—
" Fruits	"	300	—
" Vegetables	"	250	—
" Jam, 1 lb.	tin	200	—
Preserved Ginger	jar	750	—
" Milk, 1 lb.	tin	800	—
Sardines, in tin	doz	1500	—
GROVER CHAY, Inspector of Markets.			
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